EXHIBIT "B"

EXHIBIT B

International Chemical Safety Cards

PROPYLENE GLYCOL

ICSC: 0321

1,2-Propanediol
Methyl ethylene glycol
1,2-Dihydroxypropane
$C_3H_8O_2$ / $CH_3CHOHCH_2OH$
Molecular mass: 76.09

ICSC # 0321
CAS # 57-55-6
RTECS # TY2000000

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Powder, alcohol-resistant foam, water spray, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Above 99°C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.	Above 99°C use a closed system, ventilation.	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
INHALATION		STRICT HYGIENE!	
		Ventilation.	Fresh air, rest.
SKIN		Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.
EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Wash away spilled liquid with plenty of water.	See Chemical Dangers. Dry. Well closed. Ventilation along the floor.	R: S:

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0321

International Chemical Safety Cards

PROPYLENE GLYCOL

ICSC: 0321

PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:
COLOURLESS, ODOURLESS, HYGROSCOPIC, VISCOUS LIQUID

PHYSICAL DANGERS:
The vapour is heavier than air.

CHEMICAL DANGERS:
Reacts with strong oxidants, causing fire hazard.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:
TLV not established.

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:
The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour and by ingestion.

INHALATION RISK:
A harmful contamination of the air will not or will only very slowly be reached on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:
The substance irritates the eyes.

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:
Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization.

Boiling point: 188.2°C
Melting point: -59°C
Relative density (water = 1): 1.04
Solubility in water: miscible
Vapour pressure, Pa at 20°C: 10.6

Relative vapour density (air = 1): 2.6
Flash point: 99°C c.c.; 107°C o.c.
Auto-ignition temperature: 371°C
Explosive limits, vol% in air: 2.6-12.6
Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: -0.92

NOTES

NFPA Code: H0; F1; R0;

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0321 **PROPYLENE GLYCOL**

International Chemical Safety Cards

SORBIC ACID

ICSC: 1284

1,3-Pentadiene-1-carboxylic acid
Hexa-2,4-dienoic acid
(E,E)-2,4-Hexadienoic acid
2-Propenylacrylic acid
$C_6H_8O_2$ / $CH_3CH=CHCH=CHCOOH$
Molecular mass: 112.1

ICSC # 1284
CAS # 110-44-1
RTECS # WG2100000

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIREFIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Water in large amounts, water spray, foam.
EXPLOSION	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
INHALATION		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! STRICT HYGIENE!	
	Cough. Sore throat.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
SKIN	Redness. Pain.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
EYES	Redness. Pain. Blurred vision.	Safety spectacles, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
INGESTION	Burning sensation.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Give plenty of water to drink. Rest. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Wash away remainder with plenty of water. (Extra personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles).	Well closed.	R: S:

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 1284

International Chemical Safety Cards

SORBIC ACID

ICSC: 1284

PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:
WHITE CRYSTALLINE POWDER

PHYSICAL DANGERS:
Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.

CHEMICAL DANGERS:
The solution in water is a weak acid.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:
TLV not established.

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:
The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol.

INHALATION RISK:
No indication can be given about the rate in which a harmful concentration in the air is reached on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:
The substance is irritating to the eyes the skin the respiratory tract

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:
Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization.

Sublimation point: 60°C
Boiling point (decomposes): 228°C
Melting point: 134.5°C
Density: 1.2 g/cm^3
Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 30°C: 0.25 (poor)

Vapour pressure, Pa at 20°C: 1.3
Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.87
Flash point: 127°C
Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 1.33

NOTES

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 1284 **SORBIC ACID**

International Chemical Safety Cards

BUTYLATED HYDROXYTOLUENE

ICSC: 0841

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol
BHT
$C_{15}H_{24}O$ / $C_6H_2(OH)(CH_3)(C(CH_3)_3)_2$
Molecular mass: 220.34

ICSC # 0841
CAS # 128-37-0
RTECS # GO7875000

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
			In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST!	
	Cough. Sore throat.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
	Redness.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
	Redness. Pain.	Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
	Abdominal pain. Confusion. Dizziness. Nausea. Vomiting.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Rest. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into containers. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. (Extra personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles).	Separated from strong oxidants, strong bases. Well closed.	R: S:

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0841

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 2000. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

BUTYLATED HYDROXYTOLUENE

ICSC: 0841

PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:
COLOURLESS TO PALE YELLOW CRYSTALS OR POWDER.

PHYSICAL DANGERS:

CHEMICAL DANGERS:
The substance decomposes on burning and on contact with oxidizing materials.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:
TLV: ppm; 10 mg/m^3 (ACGIH 1998).
OSHA PEL: none
NIOSH REL: TWA 10 mg/m^3
NIOSH IDLH: No data

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:
The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and by ingestion.

INHALATION RISK:
A harmful contamination of the air will not or will only very slowly be reached on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:
The substance irritates the eyes and the skin.

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:
Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. The substance may have effects on the liver.

Boiling point: 265°C
Melting point: 70°C
Density: 1.03-1.05 g/cm^3
Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 25°C: 0.00006

Vapour pressure, Pa at 20 °C: 1.3
Relative vapour density (air = 1): 7.6
Flash point: 127°C c.c.
Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 5.1

The substance is harmful to aquatic organisms.

NOTES

Ionol, Antioxidant 4K, Paranox 441, Sustane BHT, Topanol-o-, Tenox BHT, Impruvol, Vulkanox KB are trade names.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0841 **BUTYLATED HYDROXYTOLUENE**

International Chemical Safety Cards

HYDROGEN CHLORIDE

ICSC: 0163

Anhydrous hydrogen chloride
Hydrochloric acid, anhydrous
HCl
Molecular mass: 36.5
(cylinder)

ICSC # 0163
CAS # 7647-01-0
RTECS # MW4025000
UN # 1050
EC # 017-002-00-2

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible.		In case of fire in the surroundings: all extinguishing agents allowed.
EXPLOSION			In case of fire: keep cylinder cool by spraying with water.
		AVOID ALL CONTACT!	IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR!
INHALATION	Corrosive. Burning sensation. Cough. Laboured breathing. Shortness of breath. Sore throat. Symptoms may be delayed (see Notes).	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Artificial respiration if indicated. Refer for medical attention.
SKIN	ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FROSTBITE. Corrosive. Serious skin burns. Pain.	Cold-insulating gloves. Protective clothing.	First rinse with plenty of water, then remove contaminated clothes and rinse again. Refer for medical attention.
EYES	Corrosive. Pain. Blurred vision. Severe deep burns.	Safety goggles, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
INGESTION			

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Ventilation. Remove gas with fine water spray. (Extra personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus).	Separated from combustible and reducing substances, strong oxidants, strong bases, metals Keep in a well-ventilated room. Cool. Dry.	T symbol C symbol R: 23-35 S: 1/2-9-26-36/37/39-45 UN Hazard Class: 2.3 UN Subsidiary Risks: 8

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0163

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 2000. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

HYDROGEN CHLORIDE

ICSC: 0163

PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:
COLOURLESS COMPRESSED LIQUEFIED GAS , WITH PUNGENT ODOUR.

PHYSICAL DANGERS:
The gas is heavier than air.

CHEMICAL DANGERS:
The solution in water is a strong acid, it reacts violently with bases and is corrosive. Reacts violently with oxidants forming toxic gas (chlorine - see ICSC # 0126). Attacks many metals in the presence of water forming combustible gas (hydrogen - see ICSC # 0001).

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:
TLV: 5 ppm; as (ceiling values) (ACGIH 1999).
OSHA PEL: C 5 ppm (7 mg/m^3)
NIOSH REL: C 5 ppm (7 mg/m^3)
NIOSH IDLH: 50 ppm

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:
The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

INHALATION RISK:
A harmful concentration of this gas in the air will be reached very quickly on loss of containment.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:
Rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite. The substance is corrosive to the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. Inhalation of high concentrations of the gas may cause pneumonitis and lung oedema, resulting in reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) (see Notes). The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:
The substance may have effects on the lungs , resulting in chronic bronchitis. The substance may have effects on the teeth, resulting in erosion.

Boiling point: -85°C
Melting point: -114°C
Density: 1.00045 g/l
Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 30°C: 67
Relative vapour density (air = 1): 1.3
Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 0.25

NOTES

The applying occupational exposure limit value should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate spray, by a doctor or a person authorized by him/her, should be considered. Do NOT spray water on leaking cylinder (to prevent corrosion of cylinder). Turn leaking cylinder with the leak up to prevent escape of gas in liquid state. Other UN numbers: 2186 (refridgerated liquid) hazard class: 2.3; subsidiary hazard: 8; 1789 (hydrochloric acid) hazard class: 8, pack group II or III. Aqueous solutions may contain up to 38% hydrogen chloride.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-135
NFPA Code: H 3; F 0; R 1;

NFPA Code: H 3; F 0; R 1;

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	

ICSC: 0163 **HYDROGEN CHLORIDE**

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